WEEDS AND BUGS DESTROY CROPS

Best Time to Kill Garden Enemies Is Before They Appear in the Spring.

CULTIVATION IS GREAT AID

Cutworms, Potato Bugs, Flea Beetles and Plant Lice Are Most Troublesome Insects—Some Excellent Control Measures.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Weeds and Insects are garden enemies, and the time to kill both is before they appear!

Careful stirring of the soil destroys the little weed seedings just after the seeds have sprouted. Likewise, cultivation keeps the garden in such shape that insects do not find a hiding place, and are not so liable to injure the garden crops. However, insects are almost sure to attack certain of the garden crops and it will be necessary to take precautions against them. Cutworms, potato bugs, flea beetles, and plant lice are the most troublesome garden insects. Do not give them a chance to get started.

The common cutworm does its work during the night, cutting off the plants just below the surface of the soil within a day or two after they are set in the garden. One of the best ways to prevent this injury is to surround the stem plant with a tube made of stiff paper or light cardboard, extending an inch or so below the ground and two or three inches above. These collars, or cutworm protectors, can be removed after the danger of injury is past—generally not until about 30 days after the plants are set in the ground.

When Potato Bugs Appear.

The old-fashioned Colorado potato beetles, or "hard shells," come out of the ground usually when the potatoes are about four or five inches high. These beetles themselves do not do a great amount of harm except that they lay clusters of yellow eggs on the under side of the potato leaves. In a few days these eggs hatch into soft-shell beetles or slugs as they are sometimes called. In the soft shell, or slug form the potato beetle has an enormous appetite and a colony of them will soon strip the foliage from a hill of potatoes.

Hand picking is perhaps the best method of getting rid of the hard-shell beetles. They may be killed by

One of the Best Known, But Not Altogether Reliable Ways of Bugging Potatoes.

either crushing them or dropping them into boiling water. The slugs or soft-shell beetles cannot be gathered to so good advantage, but they may be poisoned by sprinkling the plants, while the dew is upon them, with a mixture consisting of a heaping teaspoonful of paris green to a pint of air-slaked lime or land plaster. The easiest method of applying the mixture is to place it in a cheese cloth or thin burlap bag and dust the plants by shaking the bag directly over them. It is not necessary to apply the poison to all the plants, but only where the bugs have made their appearance. The plants should be inspected every day or two to see that the bugs are not getting a start.

Flea Beetles Eat Holes.

Flea beetles are small insects that eat round holes similar to shot holes in the leaves of beans, tomatoes, and a number of other garden crops. They can be poisoned with the mixture of paris green and lime referred to for potato beetles, or they can driven away by dusting the plants with fine road dust, air-slacked lime, or with very dry, powdery, sifted coal ashes.

Plant lice are more difficult to control, as they do not eat the leaves, but stick their beaks into the leaves and suck the juices. They are rather difficult to control, as they are found mainly on the under side of the leaves. One remedy is to spray with some form of tobacco extract or nicotine sulphate, using about one teaspoonful in a gallon of water in which there has previously been dissolved a one-inch cube of laundry soap. The mixture should be thoroughly stirred and applied underneath the leaves especially, using some form of sprayer or atomizer that will create a fine mist.

If the gardener finds some insect with which he is not acquainted he should write to the extension division of his state college of agriculture.

Manure on the Land.

The men who spent a part of last winter hauling the manure onto the land, and getting it out where it will do its share toward making the 1922 crop, are going to earn big dividends for their work.

Profit From Little Things.

Much of the fun and much of the profits on the farm come from the smaller things, such as the garden, the home orchard, the farm poultry flock, and bees.

Make Use of Waste Products.

In farming, as in manufacturing, the man who can convert waste products, or by-products, into cash, is the one who gets ahead.

Pay for Unprotected Tools.

The farmer that left his machinery out in the weather all winter will begin to pay, now, for the shed he didn't build.

Good for Restoring Soils.

Sweet clover is one of the best soil-restoring plants.

WILD BIRDS DESTROY INJURIOUS INSECTS

Worth at Least $400,000 Annually to Farmers.

Establishment of Community Refuges Throughout Country Is on Increase—Useful Suggestions Given in Bulletin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The work of wild birds in the destruction of injurious insects is worth at least $400,000,000 annually to the American farmer and horticulturist, and in recognition of their valuable aid and charm, and to encourage their presence, the establishment of community bird refuges throughout the country, on farms, bird preserves, and elsewhere, is increasing. Useful suggestions for the establishment and maintenance of community bird refuges are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1239, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, a copy of which may be obtained free from the department at Washington, D. C.

"On the average there are in the United States only about two birds to the acre, but where they are protected and encouraged it has been demonstrated that a very great increase over the normal bird population can be secured. No fewer than 50 pairs to the acre is the number reached in the most successful of

The Blackbird's Coign of Vantage.

these attempts reported. Valuing the services of birds at 10 cents each—an estimate ridiculously low, but used to insure a safe minimum—the birds of the United States prevent an increase in the annual damage done by insects of more than $400,000,000.

"A particular farm may not have so large a bird population as it should, and therefore may not be deriving the benefit which is its due. The most effective means of increasing the number of birds is protection, and protection in its best sense is afforded by the establishment of bird refuges."

A bird refuge may be established in a small way on a farm or through a co-operative bird preserve. In the latter case, the plan has proved popular and successful as a means of establishing colonies of game birds, such as pheasants.

"In creating a useful bird refuge," says the bulletin, "the first step is to insure adequate protection against all bird enemies; the second, to see that plenty of nesting sites suited to the needs of the various birds are available; and the third, to improve food and water supplies, if necessary." Bird refuges also may be established along roadways and right-of-ways, with particularly attractive and beneficial results.

"Hardly an agricultural pest escapes the attacks of birds," says the bulletin. "The alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies; the army worm, 43; billbugs, 67; cotton boll-weevil, 66; brown-tail moth, 31; chestnut weevils, 64; chinch bug, 24; clover-root borers, 85; clover weevil, 25; codling moth, 36; cotton worm, 41; cutworms, 68; forest tent caterpillar, 32; gipsy moth, 40; horseflies, 49; leaf-hoppers, 120; orchard tent caterpillar, 43; potato beetle, 25; rice weevil, 21; seventeen-year locust, 38; twelve-spotted cucumber beetle, 28; white grubs, 67, and wireworms, 168."

PREPARE SOIL FOR GARDENS

Work Should Begin as Soon as Conditions Will Permit—Cultivate to Conserve Moisture.

In order to have a good garden it is well to prepare the land as soon as the soil conditions will permit, by first plowing the entire area to a depth of 8 to 10 inches, applying stable manure broadcast and harrowing thoroughly until a perfect seedbed is formed.

The surface of the unplanted as well as the planted land should be cultivated in order to conserve moisture.

ALSIKE CLOVER FOR FORAGE

Crop Is Particularly Well Adapted for Low, Poorly Drained Soil—It Adds Variety.

Alsike clover is especially well adapted for low, poorly drained land on which common red clover refuses to grow to advantage. It does not yield as much forage as red clover on soils that are well adapted for the latter, and, therefore, should not be grown in such places. It should, however, enter into every pasture mixture if for no other reason than to add variety.

The Dust Mulch.

The importance of the well mulched seedbed is one that presents itself anew each season when spring work is under way. Finely pulverized soil has an important part to play in seed germination.

Valuable as Catch Crop.

Sudan grass is proving to be a valuable plant for catch crop. It produces good yields of a good quality of hay. It is good hay for cows, but not as valuable as clover.

Manure for Garden Use.

Only well-rotted manure should be used in the garden in the spring. Coarse litter causes the soil to dry out in summer.

Soil for Pop Corn.

Any soil that is adapted for field corn will produce pop corn. The crop prefers a soil of the sandy loam type. It should be fertile and well drained.

Silage Made From Clover.

Good silage can be made from sweet clover.

Knitted Dress Wins Approval

Interesting developments are taking place in knitted dresses—developments which have caused them to assume characteristics of the best models in cloth or silk.

The prolonged vogue for crepe de chine became very tiresome. The run on one fabric was too great. It was necessary, declares a fashion writer in the New York Tribune, to think of ways of interesting the public in other

Knitted Suit of Dark Gray Silk With an Embroidered Pattern in Copper and Black.

materials, not necessarily new fabrics but anything that would divide the interest shown in crepe de chine. It was an exceedingly clever idea to elaborate the knitted dress and make it beautiful enough to be very desirable. This not only created a tremendous demand for all knitted fabrics but brought eager customers to the doors of those who specialize in the type of dress that required such materials.

In knitted materials and in jerseys the demand reached a certain point and stood still for some time, because no one thought of using them for anything but the plain tailored suit or frock. Heretofore knitted dresses, suits and blouses have belonged in the realm of sport clothes. In them we have had many beautiful costumes, it is true, but they were all in designs suitable for country wear.

Take on Much Elaboration.

Now we have the knitted dress much elaborated. There is the knitted suit and the knitted blouse, which may be very elaborate, but the chief interest centers around the one-piece dress, not in the bright colors that we formerly had in sport clothes but in the shades that might be chosen for afternoon dresses.

We have the knitted suit consisting of a skirt and Russian blouse, the costume consisting of a knitted sweater very often in Russian blouse style, and skirt of plain jersey, the straight-line knitted dress trimmed with knitted bands in a strikingly contrasting color from the frock itself and very intricate in pattern, and the dress with a cape to match.

One model which is proving immensely popular is of dark gray silk, relieved by a fancy woven pattern in a rusty copper tone intermingling with black.

Another knitted suit is developed in navy blue and gray. It has the wide sleeves, the skirt panels and all the touches that would be required by a smart tailored suit whether it be developed in woven or knitted fabric.

Chinese Theme in Evidence.

Black jersey, with Chinese embroideries in yellow and white, features prominently in some models. Knitted fiber bands on wool jersey suits and blouses are seen. The Chinese theme runs through the embroideries. If the design is not Chinese, then Chinese colorings are used. A novelty of one maker is called sporting domino. It is a white wool sweater suit with a domino design embroidered in deep green. The shawl collar, girdle and cuffs are of the same vivid hue.

Another well-known sports-wear house is showing many wool jersey suits trimmed with borders in angora effect called laine gratee.

In suits of knitted fabrics, any number of which are being made up for the new season, the French eschew the conservative skirt and coat type, preferring those of the skirt and jumper overblouse sort, or a skirt and sweater, the sweater in Russian blouse style.

Most interesting suits consist of a skirt and a high-necked sweater open at the front in coat style and belted about the hips in Russian blouse effect. These will play a prominent part in the country wardrobe for the spring, and will be worn in the mountains in the summer. Striking are the colors seen in such suits.

Combination of Colors.

There are rich yellows combined with blacks, or yellow may be combined with blue. Or a suit may be of white, striped with yellow or Chinese blue, or entirely of the yellow and blue. There are beautiful tones of lavender, mauve and violet and a charming blue green. A real achievement in the art of dyeing is seen in the castor, the gray and the brown shades, which are very rich in tone.

A prominent designer, who is always expected to develop something new in sport clothes for the St. Moritz and Riviera season, has had great success with the simple dress having a matching cape. One of the smartest models recently brought out is a two-piece blouse dress of white wool kasha, which has a cape trimmed with a broad fur collar in straight band style.

Indications point to an extensive use of cotton dresses. Whether France is presenting cotton fabrics owing to the high cost of raw silk and the difficulty of competing in fabrics of that kind is a moot question. But the fact remains that Paris manufacturers are busily engaged on cotton dresses for export in large quantities.

The favorite is a crepe which has come into prominence since it has been taken up by the Paris dressmakers. A year ago everybody was asking for crepe de chine, crepe georgette and cotton voile. Now the vogue has turned to crepe roumaya.

Ornamentation Much the Same.

Ornamentation is much the same on these dresses as it was on voile dresses last summer. Cotton crepe dresses are being hand-drawn, decorated with hand and machine embroidery and with fine cut steel and crystal beads in all colors. One of the most interesting novelties is the cashmere colored bead which lends itself beautifully to the Oriental patterns now creeping into the embroidery designs.

The Russian influence is noted in many of the new designs in cotton dresses. This means the low belt and the full sleeve. In dresses of this type sleeves are very wide and many of them short. The ornamentation is done with a distinctly Russian feeling concentrating on bands and motifs rather than appearing in the scattered all-over designs of last season.

Every indication points to the crepe roumaya dress, despite its comparatively low price, remaining in the novelty class. The mills in France have not produced enough of this material to take care of the sudden demand. Manufacturers of dresses and blouses will, therefore, be much retarded in their quantity deliveries. This will mean that the shops cannot have these dresses in any great quantity before midsummer, which will naturally keep the crepe roumaya dress in the more exclusive lines.

Cotton crepes are in beautiful shades such as are not often seen in wash materials. The beige and gray tones are remarkable. One expects beautiful bright hues in wash fabrics, and while the usual pink and blues are seen little attention is paid

Charming Model Called Sporting Domino—It Is of White Wool Embroidered in Green.

to them because of the impression created by the stronger colorings. Many of the colors resemble the brilliant hues of a sunset in the autumn.

In the new cotton crepe frocks color is paramount. When white crepes are used color is unstintingly applied by means of embroideries and beads.

Strange to say, few separate girdles are used on these dresses, their makers relying on the embroidery or hand work to produce the effect of a belt or girdle about the hips. Very often the dress hangs perfectly straight and is beltless, but there is always a band of embroidery where a belt ordinarily would be placed.

THE WALLS AS A BACKGROUND

Decoration Can Be as Effective in the Humblest Home as in the Most Elaborate Mansion.

The artist in painting a picture knows he must have a suitable background. The successful window trimmer, employed in the large stores, is the man who can create a background that will make his exhibit in the window stand out in proper shape. This background in both cases must set off the thing to be shown rather than obtrude itself.

The woman in the home is constantly surrounded by a background; be it good or bad, that background is her walls. Do you choose a decorative material for those walls to make the wall the obtrusive thing when a person enters the room, or do you prefer to have a delicate harmony with the contents of the room and something that will not detract from your pictures, furnishings or even your own personality?

Manifestly a woman cannot redecorate her walls each time she secures a new gown, but it is possible to secure those unobtrusive neutral color effects that will enhance the value of any gown that she may wear, any article of furniture in the room or the pictures on the walls. The days of glaring high colored flower effects or set patterns are altogether taboo in the best of homes. You will see simplicity in wall decorations and furnishings and walls that are painted or stenciled are done with reference to certain well established rules for treatment.

Under present modes of decorating, the wall in the humblest home can be made as attractive as the wall in the mansion.

The combining and intermixing of tints for decorating, offers unlimited possibilities and the average housewife capable of planning her gowns can, with equal skill, work out harmonious color plans for her walls and ceilings.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"But who shall so forecast the years
And find in loss a gain to match?
Or reach a hand through time to catch
The far-off interest of tears?"

A FEW QUICK BREADS

The waffle is especially welcome during cold weather, and is good made of sour milk.

Waffles.—Take one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, three well beaten egg yolks and one cupful of sour milk. Add the soda to the milk, then the egg yolks and flour with salt; fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or other shortening. Beat well and cook on a hot waffle iron. Serve with any cold sirup.

Peanut Butter Bread.—Sift two cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt, add one cupful of peanut butter, one-half cupful of sugar and mix well. Beat two eggs, add one cupful of milk, then add flour and beat well. Put in a well greased bread pan and bake thirty to forty minutes.

Health Biscuit.—Take two cupfuls of whole wheat flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of shortening, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk and one quarter of a cupful of minced raisins. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a buttered baking sheet and bake one-half hour. This makes a dozen biscuits.

Coffee Cake.—Mix together two tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of shortening and two tablespoonfuls of sugar with a teaspoonful of cinnamon. When well blended set away and later sprinkle over the cake. Take two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls of shortening, one egg and one-half cupful of milk. Mix well and bake in a sheet about twenty to thirty minutes. A few raisins may be added if desired.

Raisin Brown Bread.—Take one cupful of cornmeal, graham flour and rye flour, two and one-half cupfuls of milk, one-half cupful of molasses, one cupful of seedless raisins, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of soda. Mix and beat well. Brush a mold with butter, fill it two-thirds full and steam three and one-half hours. Then place in a hot oven for fifteen minutes to dry off, removing the cover of the mold.

Cream Biscuit.—Take one quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and when all are well blended add enough sweet cream to make of the right consistency to roll. Bake in a hot oven.

Rugged mountains, storm-tossed sea,
I stand in awe and there I see
God's handiwork in beauty spread;
I gaze upon it and my soul is fed
With the great wonder of it all:
Clouds and sunbeams
Ocean—
Mountains tall;
Blended in lights of closing day.
—A. H. Tarleton.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS

To make club cheese for sandwiches or for table use take one part of

butter to four parts or more of cheese, put the cheese through the meat grinder, add the butter and then run again through the grinder any number of times until the cheese is smooth. Put in glasses, cover with paraffin paper or pack into paraffined paper boxes; this will keep for a month or longer in a cool place.

When one has a little cheese past the stage of serving on the table, grate it and to every two cupfuls of grated cheese add one cupful of boiling hot cream, season with paprika, salt, cayenne pepper and mix well, put into glasses and set away well covered in a cool place.

How to Cook an Old Chicken.—Cut up the fowl as for fricassee, roll in seasoned flour and fry until a golden brown, then place in a dripping pan or roaster with one cupful of chopped celery and two tablespoonfuls of minced onion. Bake slowly until tender. The older the fowl the longer it will take to bake.

Coconut Macaroons.—Take one tablespoonful of butter, add one beaten egg, one and one-half cupfuls of oatmeal, browned and ground, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of coconut. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a baking sheet.

Cheese Nut Sandwich.—Put cheese, through the meat grinder; to every cup add one tablespoonful of ground nuts. Prepare them by removing all skin, add salt, paprika and pack in small cartons or glasses.

Stuffed Onions.—Parboil good-sized onions until soft enough to remove the centers. Fill with a stuffing prepared from sausage or chicken. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake. Serve with steak.

Nellie Maxwell

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First Sleeping-Car Berth.

In 1853, Zenas Cobb invented a sleeping-car berth and sold his invention to George M. Pullman for $4,000. Mr. Pullman perfected the invention and Mr. Cobb afterward manufactured car-spring seats, supplying the entire Pullman service.

Uncle Eben.

"Dar's mighty few people," said Uncle Eben, "dat don't believe dey's intitled to sympathy; an mighty few dat won't resent it, if you offers it too liberal."

Shot Making Is Unchanged.

Shot making is one of the few industries that have hardly changed in more than 100 years. Molten lead is still poured from the top of a shot tower. Small sizes require a drop of 100 feet, the larger require a longer fall of nearly double that height.

Dog Spider Weighs Pound.

The largest spider in existence is the dog spider of Madagascar. It weighs about a pound, and each of its eight legs is as long and as thick as an ordinary lead pencil.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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SHORT-TAILED SHREWS

"I've always been so glad," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew, "that my name was so different from the names of other creatures.

"It wouldn't be nearly so interesting to be named anything else as it is to be known as a short-tailed shrew. There is something so unusual and attractive about the name.

"Don't you think so too?"

"I agree with you, but then of course I would agree with you naturally, as my name is the same," said Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew.

"We're not very sociable as a rule, but you and I are pretty sociable at present," Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew continued.

"Do you know I wonder if people know how helpful we are to them?" asked Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew.

"I am sure I don't know," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew. "Why do you ask?"

"Well, I hope that they do, and I hope they will learn it more and more, or rather that more and more people will learn that the little short-tailed shrew or mole shrew as he is sometimes known does everything he can to help people.

"He eats insects and bugs which are harmful and is never anything but nice in his actions.

"He has a great deal of courage, and though he can hardly see at all he will fight bravely if he has to, even if he can't see the enemy who is attacking him.

"Of course his sense of smell is very keen and strong and he can rush this

"Others by Streams."

way and that by feeling and by smell.

"He can see light from dark, but he hasn't much to boast of in the way of eyesight or eyes.

"Some of us are fond of living in the forests, others by streams, others again by fields. We're not in the least fussy.

"We burrow in the ground and have fine runways where we go from place to place.

"Our homes are beautiful with a number of rooms papered and carpeted by soft grass and leaves.

"We eat more in a day than we weigh. That is if anyone weighed the amount of food we ate in a day they would find that we were much smaller in size than the quantity of food we had eaten.

"But it doesn't hurt us for we are so active, always so busy. We do not even rest and sleep in the winter the way some creatures do.

"That is, I mean we do not go to sleep for the winter.

"We have very keen sense of hearing.

"Oh, yes, we can hear very well.

"But I must say I have no use for creatures who eat all the time and who are lazy. We must eat a lot in order to have the strength to do so much.

"And we must do a lot in order to be able to eat a lot! I don't like to hear of creatures who eat and eat and eat and who then feel too lazy to do anything. That is dreadful.

"We can protect ourselves by our bravery and also by our musk glands which have a curious odor to them which the other animals do not like, we are thankful to say.

"We can squeak and cry and we can become very angry. But we're not dreadful little creatures at all, and I do wish people would hear that we are not."

"Perhaps they will," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew. "And perhaps the next time they see a little dark animal which looks something like a mole they will say:

"'There is a nice short-tailed shrew. We will not harm him.'"

"Oh, that would be pleasant indeed," said Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew. "Well, I believe we have talked enough. I have plenty to do and then I don't bother much about being sociable and talking my time away."

"Neither do I," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew as he wiggled his snout, which was his way of saying a polite good-by to Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew.

Horse's Perilous Trip.

City Point, Belfast, Me., was recently electrified by a regular circus feat when Robin, a chestnut horse owned by Fred A. Holmes, attached to a heavy rack used for hauling barrels, crossed the long open single trestle of the railroad bridge. The driver was taken sick as the team approached the bridge, and the horse, accepting the path as a part of the day's work, carefully placing his feet on the ice-covered stringers, crossed over to solid ground.—Boston Globe.

Moths and Mimicry.

In some large quarries in Argentina it has been observed that a certain species of night-flying moths frequents these places during the day to rest. The moths lie flat against the rocks, which they match perfectly in color, and are practically invisible. This instance is peculiar by reason of the fact that these quarries contain a colored stone which is unknown elsewhere, and the further fact that it is less than a hundred years since the quarries were opened.—Scientific American.

A Hot One.

Husband—My dear, let me introduce to you Miss Sere, an old sweetheart of mine.

Wife—Very tactless of you to say "old sweetheart," Robert. You should have said "former sweetheart"—it's impolite to call attention to a woman's age.

Stereotyped Alibi.

Mistress—Bridget, I'm afraid you have broken your word.

Bridget (absent-mindedly)—Shure, mum, it must have been the cat.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.37; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.36.

Corn—Contract, spot, 65⅝c; No. 4 spot, 63¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, closing prices (domestic basis), 45c, asked; No. 3 white, as to weight, 44, asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, closing prices, per bu., $1.09; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $38; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $41; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $38. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Fair demand for good qualities of timothy, mixed and clover hay, at range of $18 to $21 per ton, with offerings ample.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40c; do, choice, 36@38; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 41@42; do, blocks, 40@41; do, nearby, 35@38; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 19@20; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@23.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 23; West Virginia, 22; Southern, 21; duck eggs, choice, nearby, doz., 48; duck eggs, Southern, per doz., 45@46.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, smooth, 35@36c per lb.; rough, staggy and thin, 25@27; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 40@42; old roosters, 16@17; old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, 26@27; medium, to 3 to 4 lbs., 26@27; white leghorn hens, 25@26; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per lb., young, 32; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 35; smaller, poor, 28; pigeons, per pair, old, 45@50; young, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, each, 2 lbs., 70@75; old, each, 40@45.

Dressed Hogs—Choice light weights, per lb., 11@11½c; do, medium, per lb., 10@11; do, heavy, per lb., 10; boars and rough stock, per lb., 6@7.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.75@2; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.75@2; Western, No. 1, $1.75@2; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.50@1.65; Southern Maryland McCormicks, $1.50@1.75; red potatoes, $1.50@1.60; all sections, No. 2, 75c@$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bags, $2.75@3; No. 2, do, $1.75@2. New potatoes, Florida, No. 1, per brl., $10@12; do, No. 2, $8@10; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $3@4; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, per brl., $3@4; Eastern Shore Virginia., per brl., $2.50@3.50; yams, all sections, per brl., $3@4; sweets and yams, all sections. No. 2, do, $1.50@2; sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.25@1.50; yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.50@2; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per hamp, 50@75c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.40½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.54¾, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.36, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 72c, and No. 2 mixed, 72½, c. i. f. New York, to arrive.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½c.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $21@23.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36½@37c; do, extras (92 score), 36; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 34@35½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts 27@28c; do, firsts, 25@26½; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29; do, firsts, 27@28; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selections 37; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@34.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 20½@21c; do, average run, 20@20½; State, whole milk twins, fresh, specials, 20½@21; do average run, 20.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.31@1.36; do, garlicky $1.26@1.31.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 68@69c; do No. 3, 67@68; No. 4, 65½@66½; car lots local, No. 2 yellow, 71@72; No 3 yellow, 70@71.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No 3 white, 44½@45.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $22@23 per ton; do, No. 3, $20@21; sample, $16; no grade, $14@16; clover-mixed hay, light mixed, $21.50@22; No. 1 mixed, $20@21.

Eggs—Extra nearby firsts, 26c; do firsts, 25; extra Western firsts, 26; do firsts, 25; fresh, selected packed, 33@35.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handy weight veals, per lb., 9c; choice fat, heavy veals, 8@8½; fair to good, 7½@8; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6½@8; roughs calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6@7c; fair to good, 4@5; common, 2½@3½; old bucks, 4½@5; springs lambs, 35 to 40 lbs., 18@20.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.15@6.75; canners and cutters, largely $3.35@4.10; bulls and veal calves steady to strong; bulk bologna, $4.25@4.35; veal calves, mostly, $7.50@8; with best to packers at $8.25; stockers and feeders dull; bulk, $6.25@7.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $5.50@8.50; bulls, $4@5.25; cows, $1.50@5.25.

Calves—Veals, $7@11.50; culls, $5@6.50; little calves, $4.50@5.

He Obeyed.

Mrs. Knagg—I told you to watch little Jane Marie while I was out and you've let her cut her new dress all to rags.

Her Husband—I know. I was watching her while she did it. Did you wish me to interfere?

Possessor Not Brave.

Sapleigh—A little learning is a dangerous thing.

Miss Keen—Yes, but that fact doesn't justify some of us in being proud of how little we know.

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 14.

SUBSIDY COST PUT AT $52,000,000

Lasker Tells Committee Measure Requires That Sum

CANNOT VALUE INDIRECT AID

Ship Board Head Declares Enactment Of Bill Would End Heavy Annual Loss—Income Tax Deductions.

Washington.—Establishment of a privately owned merchant marine through Government aid, as proposed by President Harding and the Shipping Board, would necessitate a maximum Treasury outlay of $52,000,000 annually, Senate and House committees considering the Ship Subsidy bill were told by Chairman Lasker, of the board. Enactment of the legislation, however, would put an end, he contended, to the $50,000,000 yearly loss the Shipping Board is sustaining in operating its vessels.

Pressed by Representative Davis, of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, for an estimate of the probable cost of the Administration's program, Mr. Lasker gave general totals with an explanation that experts would give details later.

Suggesting that the chairman's estimate did not take into consideration "indirect aids" provided for in the bill, Mr. Davis asked what their money value would be.

"It's useless to try to estimate," Mr. Lasker replied, adding that funds for "indirect aids" would not come from the Government. Instead of increasing the burden on the Treasury, he said, such aids would help increase the revenues of shipping companies which, under the bill, would be required, when their net return exceeded 10 per cent., to turn half the excess earnings back to the Government until the full amount of the subsidy was returned.

In computing $52,000,000 as the probable Government expenditure for "direct aid" Mr. Lasker said he allowed for conversion into the merchant marine fund, $30,000,000 to be derived from customs receipts, $4,000,000 in tonnage dues, $5,000,000 now paid for transportation of certain classes of foreign mails and $3,000,000 in construction charges.

Accounting for the remaining $10,000,000, the chairman explained it was expected that deductions amounting to this figure would be made in income taxes payable by shipping companies. The bill provides for such deductions.

While passage of the bill would require an expenditure of $52,000,000 a year at most, the added burden on the treasury, the chairman said, would approximate $47,000,000, as the Government now expends $5,000,000 of the amount which would be turned into the merchant marine fund for transportation of foreign mails. Under the bill vessels of companies receiving the Government subsidy would be required to carry the United States mails, except parcels post, free of cost.

Mr. Lasker said that the maximum he quoted would be expended only in the event the bill "operates successfully" and even then probably not before five years.

Questioned as to the advisability of discontinuing army and navy transport services the Shipping Board head explained that the bill would permit the President to abolish them by executive order. The subsidy program calls for such action. Private shipping companies would handle ocean troop movements, the fees received for such service comprising one of the "indirect aids" provided for in the bill.

Representative Edmonds, Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the House committee, remarked that an investigation of the transport question had revealed that, compared with commercity rates, it was operated at a loss of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 annually.

LOSES $20,000,000 SUIT.

Inventor's Action Over Lewis Gun Dismissed.

Cleveland.—Suit brought by Dr. S. T. McClean, of Detroit, and other stockholders of the McClean Arms and Ordnance Company against M. A. Stadler, R. M. Calfee and others for $50,000,000 alleged to be due from profits through the sale of the Lewis machine gun during the World War, was dismissed by Federal Judge Peck. In his suit Dr. McClean claimed that his patents, which he said had been unfairly sold, had been embodied in the Lewis gun. Conspiracy also was charged.

NASHVILLE HAS BIG FIRE.

Blaze In Business Building Causes $250,000 Loss.

Nashville, Tenn.—The four-story building occupied by the Allen Manufacturing Company and Bennie & Co., in Nashville's business district, was ruined by fire with a loss estimated at $250,000. Firemen fought the blaze until after dawn before gaining control of it.

SENATOR BALL INJURED.

Delaware Member Was Thrown To Floor Of Elevator.

Washington.—Senator L. Heisler Ball, of Delaware, chairman of the Senate District Committee, was slightly injured in an elevator accident in the Senate office building. He was entering the elevator when the operator closed the safety gate on the Senator's foot, throwing him to the floor. His arms and legs were bruised, but he remained on duty.

MISS STONE AC

Crowds In And Out Cheer Verdi

New York.—Miss Oliv[e] who shot and killed Eli[as] former corporation cou[nsel] nati, August 5, 1921, w[as] murder by a jury in Supreme Court.

Hundreds of men a[nd] had gathered outside cheered repeatedly w[hen] was announced, while crowded courtroom also

The defendant, in c[ourt] highly nervous condit[ion] the trial, received the

"Thank you," she sa[id] head at the jury.

Then she turned a[way] with her attorney, Ed[ward] and resumed her seat.

"I'm the happiest [girl] world," she said. "I'm now. I can go where I [please] the suspense is over."

COULD SHO[OT] NO L[ONGER]

**Den